

Attorney Docket No. AUS920030521US1
Serial No. 10/631,068
Response to Office Action mailed May 30, 2006

II. REMARKS

1. In making rejections under 25 US 102 and 103, the examiner relied upon cites from Parry, Chu, Zhong and Andrews.

The examiner cited the following from Parry: "A native language word is given and the student is prompted to type the target language translation (13:32-34);" "An activity template accesses data stored in a multilingual language database" and "[t]he user's primary language and, if the system is being used to learn a foreign language, the target language are selected" (2:49-52); "Such a system would allow one system to be used universally in many countries to learn multiple languages or other disciplines and allows the same system to be used to teach languages in both directions (i.e. Japanese to English and English to Japanese) simply by selecting the proper native and target languages" (2:18-24); "[a]nother object of the invention is to provide a review method and system which optimize study efficiency by managing the content of review sessions according to each student's individual familiarity with those concepts" (2:62-65); "Scores on tests taken so far: 7/19..." (27:1); "[i]n this manner, concepts are ranked by familiarity in a series of review pools in which concepts are stored and then used in subsequent study exercises at a frequency which is inversely proportional to each student's master of the concept" (3:13-17).; "Item B, therefore, regresses, leaving the working group, to the review pool associated with the next easiest activity" (18:40-46);

The examiner cited the following from Chu for storing multilingual text: "This is because Unicode data comprises suffix character data interspersed with prefix group indicators and hence, in general, more bytes have to be scanned in order to find each match" (2: 42-49). The

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examiner also cited Chu for teaching Unicode format to store strings and characters for multiple languages: Because there are 16 bits per character, it is possible to represent up to 65,536 (2 to the 16th power) different characters with Unicode....” (1:56-63).

The examiner cites Zhong for disclosing a Chinese conversion table: “Data (or a code) representing a phonetic transcription in Pin Yin notation or Zhu Yin notation inputted from the key board 20 is converted into a corresponding Yin code which will be explained later” and “A pin Yin/Yin code conversion table 31 and a Zhu Yin/Yin code conversion table 32 are provided for the memory device 30 so as to perform the code conversion.” (7:3-30)

Andrews is cited for disclosing conversion tables to convert traditional and Simplified Chinese: “[t]he invention provides a single program, executed utilizing unique national language conversion and verification tables, for character conversion between interchange codes for Korean, Japanese, Traditional Chinese and simplified Chinese” (9:27-31).

2. Applicant has amended the claims to more particularly point out the invention. In particular applicant points out that the references cited by the examiner do not teach the combination of the current independent claims, and in particular none of the references cited by the examiner disclose determining if an answer is correct by using a Simplified Chinese/Traditional Chinese conversion table encoded in Unicode and a traditional Chinese/ Pin Yin/English dictionary encoded in Unicode. The references, as cited by the examiner, do not disclose the combination claimed by applicant, nor do they provide a teaching for the combinations as cited by the examiner.

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